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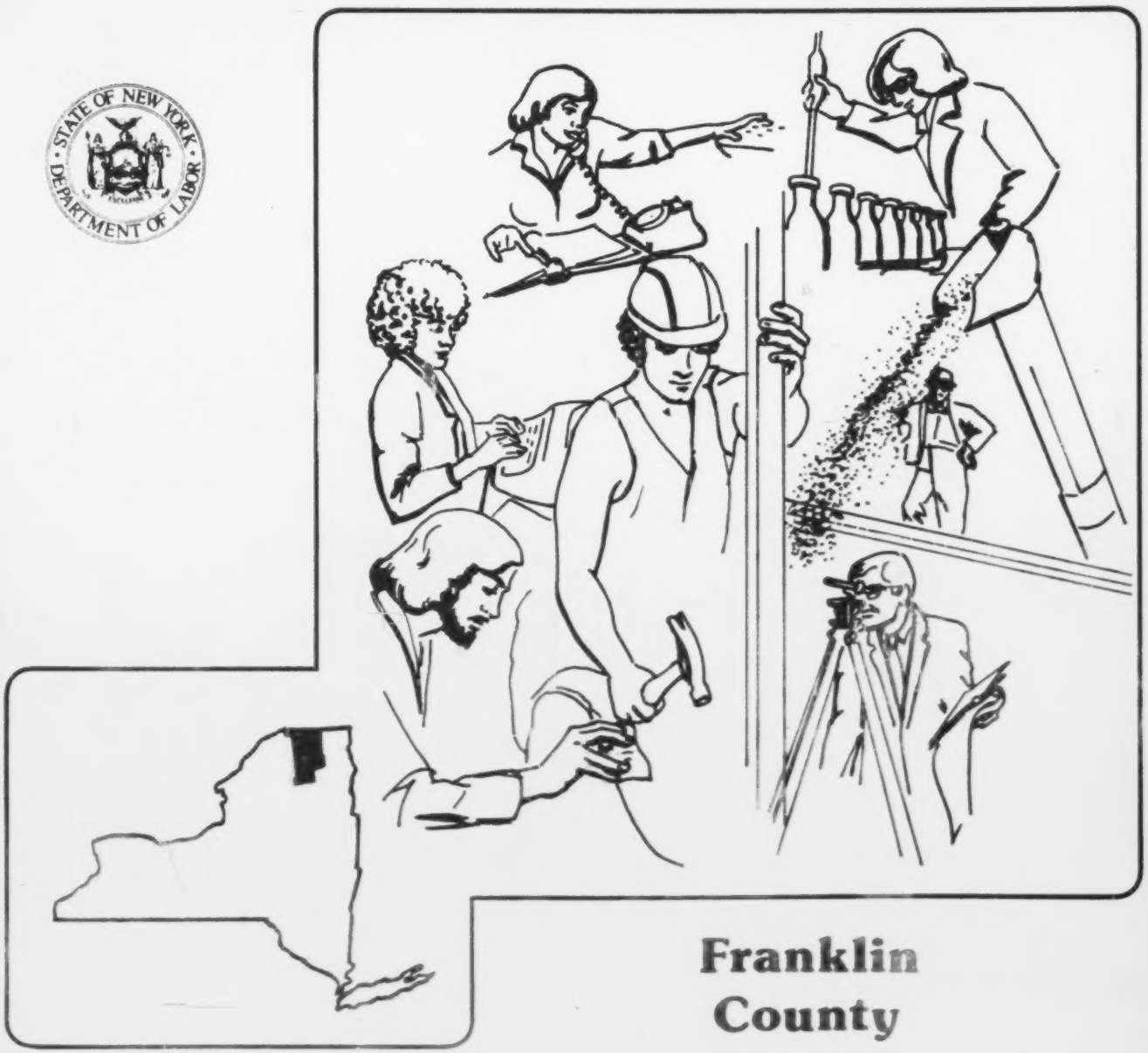
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Franklin County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

FRANKLIN COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

FRANKLIN COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Franklin County is located in northern New York State, approximately 110 miles north of the City of Albany. The Canadian border defines its northern boundary while Clinton, Essex, Hamilton, and St. Lawrence counties adjoin its eastern, southern, and western boundaries (see Map 1).

Map 1. County Location
Franklin County

Transportation Facilities

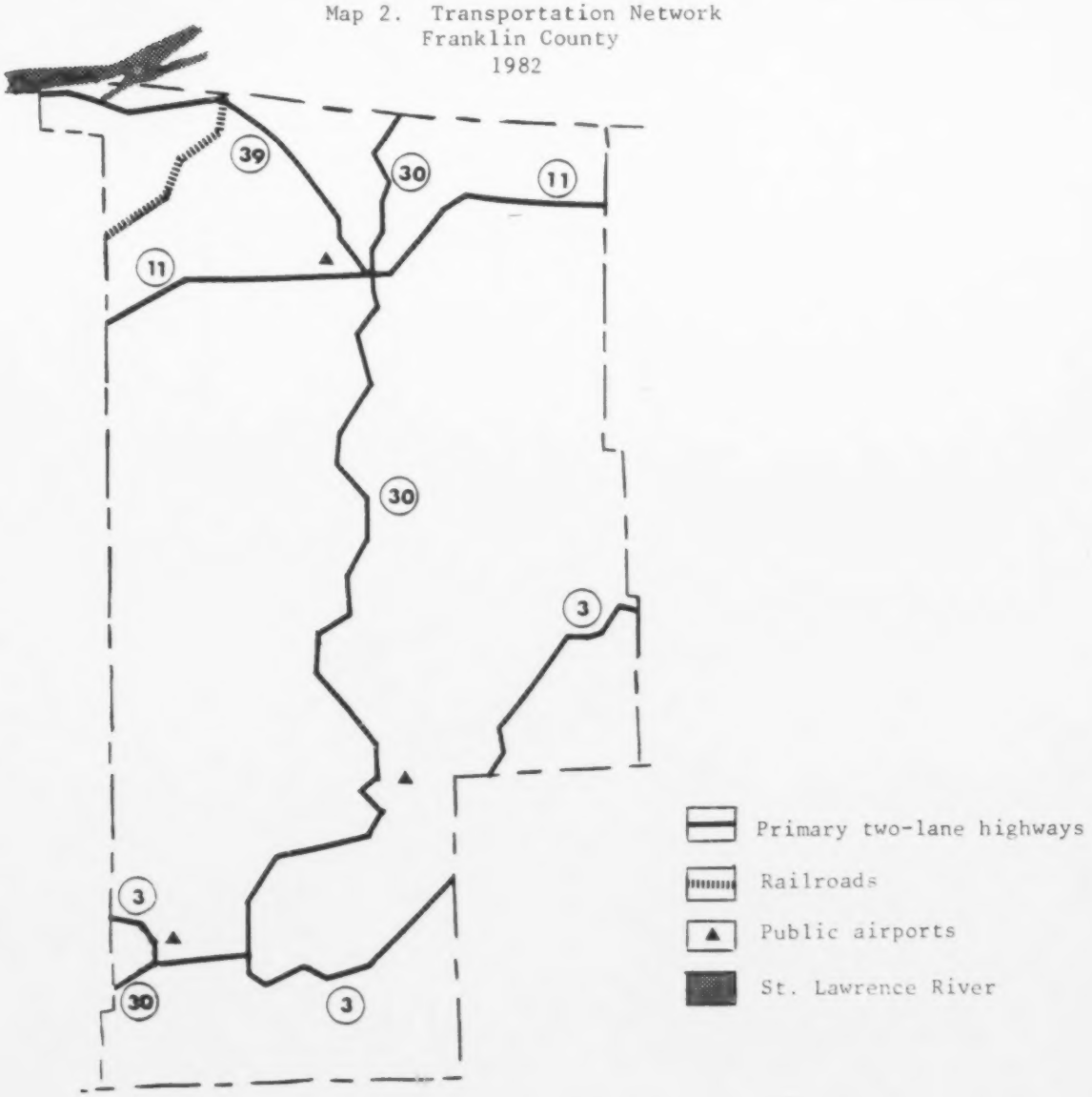
Highways--Franklin County has an extensive network of highways which provide convenient access to population centers and most recreational areas in the County. Routes 3, 11, and 37 are the primary highway links to the east and west while route 30 is the main north-south route (see Map 2).

Rail--The Canadian National (Consolidated Rail Corporation - Conrail) railway provides the only rail service to the County and makes a freight stop in Fort Covington.

Air Transportation--Franklin County has three public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Adirondack Airport (Saranac Lake), the Malonedafort Airport (Malone), and the Oval Wood Dish Airport (Tupper Lake).

Waterways--The St. Lawrence River, which passes through the St. Regis Indian Reservation located in the northwestern corner of Franklin County, links the County to the statewide system of waterways.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Franklin County
1982



Land Characteristics

Approximately two-thirds of Franklin County is included in the State operated Adirondack Park (see Map 3). The mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes in the Park attract large numbers of tourists to the County annually.

Regulations governing the use of State forest lands limit development of portions of the County occupied by the Park. As a result, the County's largest population center, Malone, is located outside of the Park and the County on average is much more rural than the State. As Table 1 indicates, only 0.6 percent of the County land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was put to these uses.

Map 3. Adirondack Park Jurisdiction
Franklin County

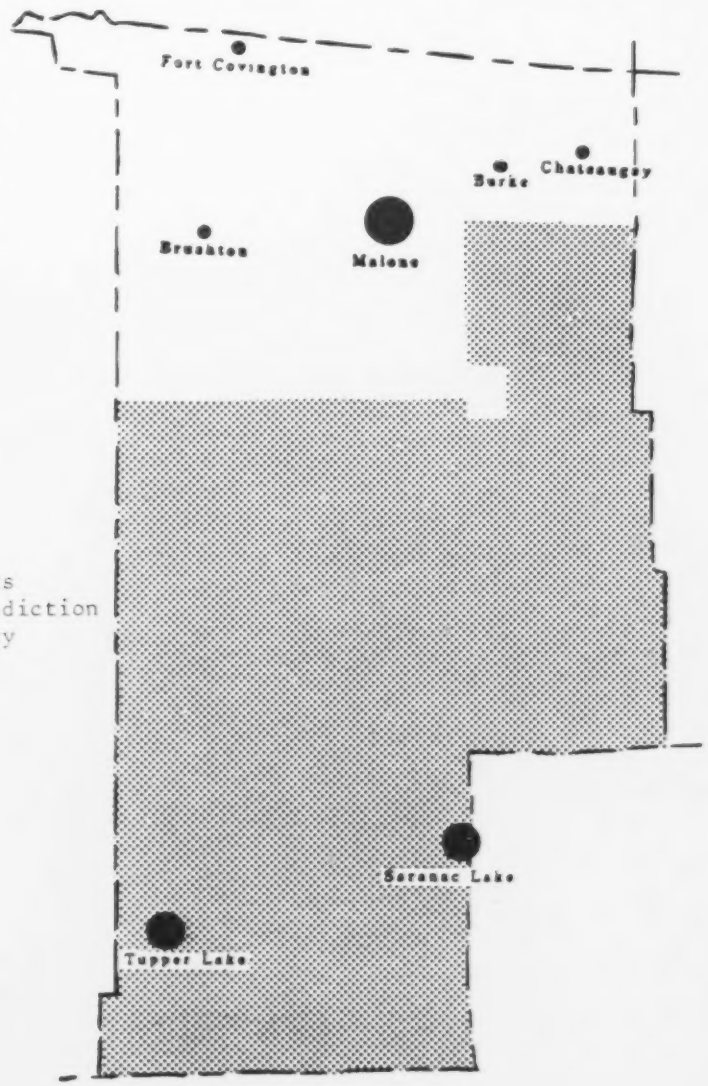


Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
FRANKLIN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Franklin County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,712.3	49,374.4
Active agriculture	8.3	21.9
Woodlands, forest	61.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	12.2	17.6
Wet lands	8.9	4.2
Water	3.9	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential low and other	0.4	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	-	0.5
Inactive or under construction	3.0	6.7

- Represents zero.

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Franklin County was 44,929. The population density of 26.2 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 59th among the 62 counties in the State. Population density in the County ranged from a high of 2,556.0 persons per square mile in the Village of Malone to a low of 1.7 persons per square mile in the Town of Santa Clara. In general, population densities were greatest in towns located outside of the Adirondack Park. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Franklin County.

Map 4. Population Densities
By County Subdivisions
Franklin County
1980

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Franklin County's population increased by only 4.8 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate alternative expansions and contractions of the population over the 8 decades. Franklin County's 2.3 percent growth during the seventies was significant since the State experienced a 3.8 percent population loss during the same period. Graph 1 illustrates Franklin County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Franklin County.

GRAPH 1

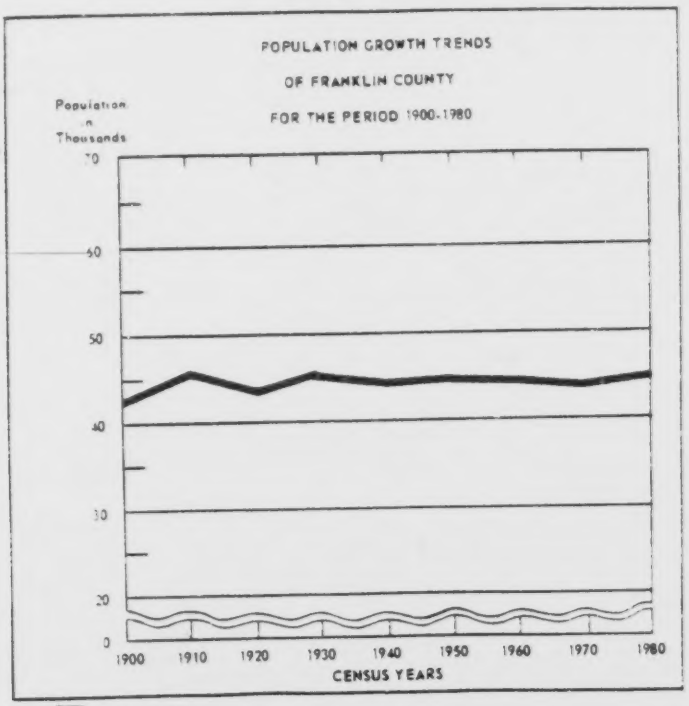


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND FRANKLIN COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Franklin County
1900	7,268,894	42,853
1910	9,113,614	45,717
1920	10,385,227	43,541
1930	12,588,066	45,694
1940	13,479,142	44,286
1950	14,830,192	44,830
1960	16,782,304	44,742
1970	18,241,266	43,931
1980	17,557,288	44,929

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND FRANKLIN COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Franklin County
1900-1910	25.4	6.7
1910-1920	14.0	-4.8
1920-1930	21.2	4.9
1930-1940	7.1	-3.1
1940-1950	10.0	1.2
1950-1960	13.2	-0.2
1960-1970	8.7	-1.8
1970-1980	-3.8	2.3
1900-1980	141.5	4.8

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Although the population level of Franklin County fluctuated slightly between 1950 and 1980, net change over the period was negligible. Some towns and villages experienced significant changes, however. For example, the Town of Westville grew by 70.0 percent, while the Village of Chateaugay declined by 29.6 percent. As shown in Tables 4 and 5, the general growth trend was one of decreasing population in villages and increasing population in parts of towns located outside of village limits.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Malone Village	9,501	8,737	8,048	7,668
Saranac Lake Village (part)	5,057	4,641	4,421	4,116
Tupper Lake Village*	5,441	5,200	4,854	4,478
Places under 2,500				
Brushton Village	516	553	547	577
Burke Village	316	273	237	226
Chateaugay Village	1,234	1,097	976	869
Towns				
Altamont Town	6,849	6,546	6,698	6,318
(Tupper Lake Village)*	(5,441)	(5,200)	(4,854)	(4,478)
Bangor Town	1,738	1,896	1,909	1,960
Bellmont Town	1,186	1,088	1,055	1,045
Bombay Town	1,102	1,103	1,117	1,247
Brandon Town	357	369	333	499
Brighton Town	962	1,092	1,473	1,625
Burke Town	1,348	1,475	1,257	1,237
(Burke Village)	(316)	(273)	(237)	(226)
Chateaugay Town	2,407	2,176	1,948	1,863
(Chateaugay Village)	(1,234)	(1,097)	(976)	(869)
Constable Town	983	1,153	1,149	1,218
Dickinson Town	834	857	832	786
Duane Town	117	95	111	184
Fort Covington Town	1,764	1,905	1,963	1,804
Franklin Town	872	695	550	926
Harrietstown Town	6,014	5,664	5,643	5,604
(Saranac Lake Village - part)	(5,057)	(4,641)	(4,421)	(4,116)
Malone Town	12,644	11,997	11,400	11,276
(Malone Village)	(9,501)	(8,737)	(8,048)	(7,668)
Moira Town	2,137	2,362	2,468	2,624
(Brushton Village)	(516)	(553)	(547)	(577)
Santa Clara Town	251	158	168	310
Waverly Town	979	1,050	1,022	1,110
Westville Town	877	1,287	1,299	1,491
Special				
St. Regis Indian Reservation	1,409	1,774	1,536	1,802
TOTAL: Franklin County	44,830	44,742	43,931	44,929

* Part of Altamont Town annexed by Tupper Lake Village.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

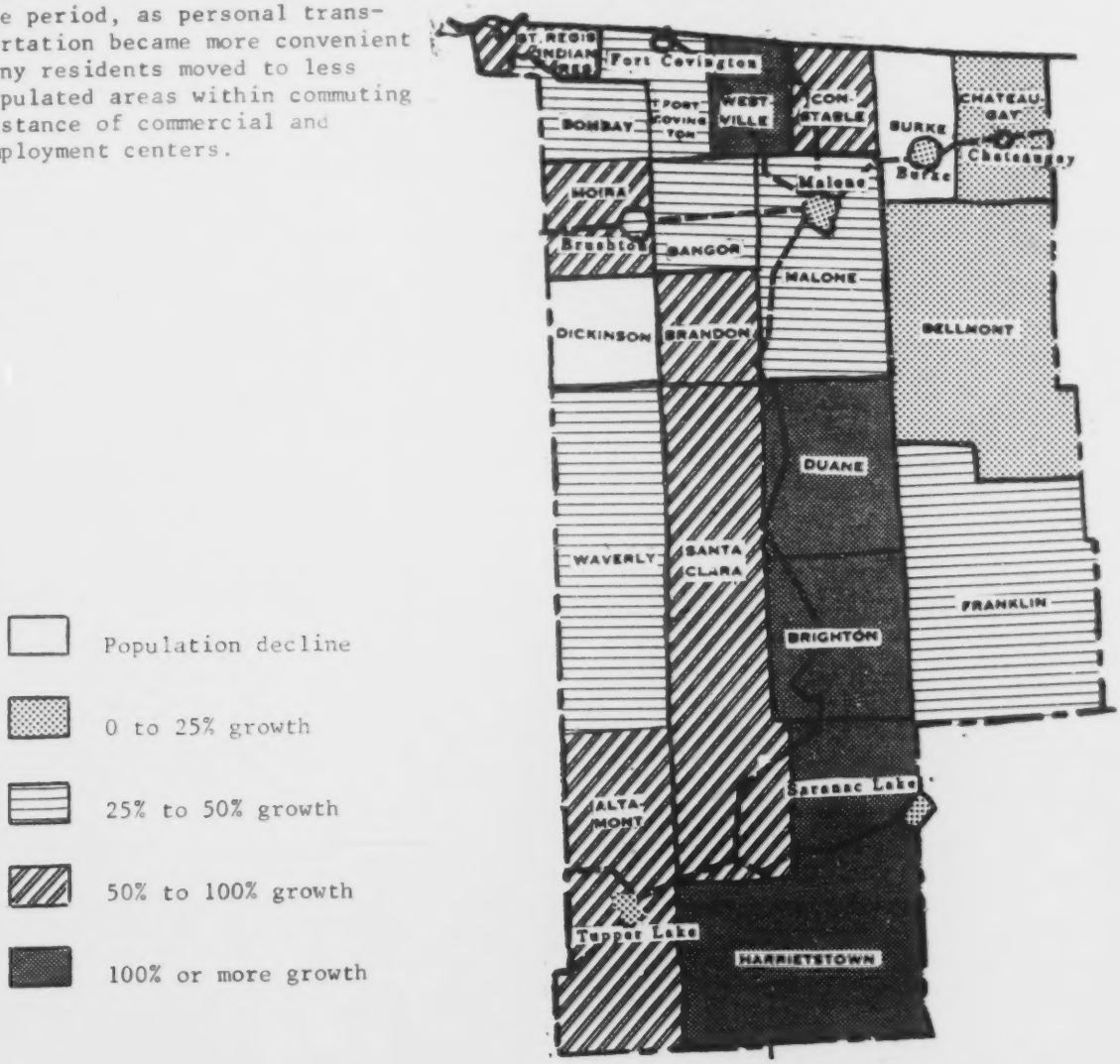
Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Malone Village	-8.0	-7.9	-4.7	-19.3
Saranac Lake Village (part)	-8.2	-4.7	-6.9	-18.6
Tupper Lake Village*	-4.4	-6.7	-7.7	-17.7
Places under 2,500				
Brushton Village	7.2	-1.1	5.5	11.8
Burke Village	-13.6	-13.2	-4.6	-28.5
Chateaugay Village	-11.1	-11.0	-11.0	-29.6
Towns				
Altamont Town	-4.4	2.3	-5.7	-7.8
(Tupper Lake Village)*	(-4.4)	(-6.7)	(-7.7)	(-17.7)
Bangor Town	9.1	0.7	2.7	12.8
Bellmont Town	-8.3	-3.0	-0.9	-11.9
Bombay Town	0.1	1.3	11.6	13.2
Brandon Town	3.4	-9.8	49.8	39.8
Brighton Town	13.5	34.9	10.3	68.9
Burke Town	9.4	-14.8	-1.6	-8.2
(Burke Village)	(-13.6)	(-13.2)	(-4.6)	(-28.5)
Chateaugay Town	-9.6	-10.5	-4.4	-22.6
(Chateaugay Village)	(-11.1)	(-11.0)	(-11.0)	(-29.6)
Constable Town	17.3	-0.3	6.0	23.9
Dickinson Town	2.8	-2.9	-5.5	-5.8
Duane Town	-18.8	16.8	65.8	57.3
Fort Covington Town	8.0	3.0	-8.1	2.3
(Fort Covington Village)	9.5	0.7	n.a.	n.a.
Franklin Town	-20.3	-20.9	68.4	6.2
Harrietstown Town	-5.8	-0.4	-6.7	-6.8
(Saranac Lake Village - part)	(-8.2)	(-4.7)	(-6.9)	(-18.6)
Malone Town	-5.1	-5.0	-1.1	-10.8
(Malone Village)	(-8.0)	(-7.9)	(-4.7)	(-19.3)
Moira Town	10.5	4.5	6.3	22.8
(Brushton Village)	(7.2)	(-1.1)	(5.5)	(11.8)
Santa Clara Town	-37.1	6.3	84.5	23.5
Waverly Town	7.3	-2.7	8.6	13.4
Westville Town	46.7	0.9	14.8	70.0
Special				
St. Regis Indian Reservation	25.9	-13.4	17.3	27.9
TOTAL: Franklin County	-0.2	-1.8	2.3	0.2

* Part of Altamont Town annexed by Tupper Lake Village.
n.a. - not available.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Franklin County's population became more rural. Villages lost a combined total of 4,131 persons while towns gained a total of 4,230 persons. Map 5 illustrates the patterns of growth. The greatest increases occurred near the major highway routes in the County (Routes 2, 11, 30, and 37). This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient many residents moved to less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 5. Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By County Subdivisions Franklin County



NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Franklin County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 26.5 years in 1970 to 29.4 years in 1980 while the State's increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or younger accounted for about one-third of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to slightly more than one-quarter of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2 for comparison.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex for Franklin County in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTION

FRANKLIN COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

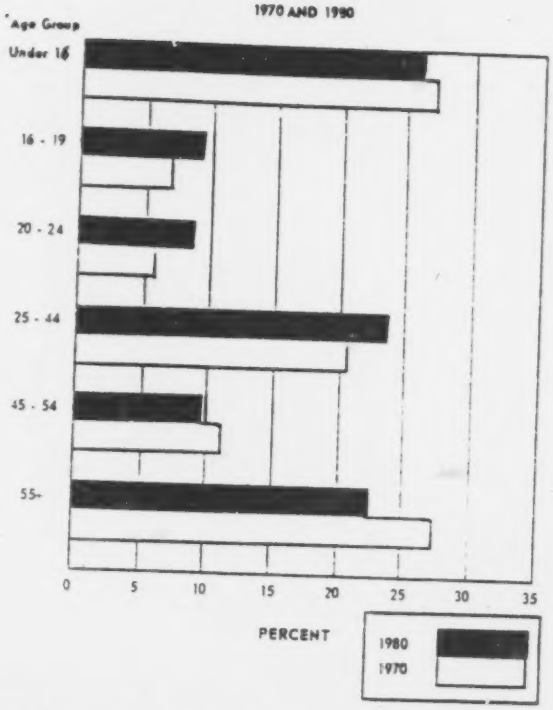


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	11,768	26.2	6,063	27.5	5,705	24.9
16-19 years	4,051	9.0	2,213	10.2	1,838	8.0
20-21 years	1,650	3.7	861	3.9	789	3.4
22-29 years	5,391	12.0	2,674	12.1	2,717	11.9
30-44 years	7,490	16.7	3,702	16.8	3,788	16.5
45-54 years	4,462	9.9	2,169	9.9	2,293	10.0
55-64 years	4,386	9.8	2,034	9.2	2,352	10.3
65 and older	5,731	12.7	2,295	10.4	3,436	15.0
TOTAL	44,929	100.0	22,011	100.0	22,918	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	29.4	27.5	31.4
State	31.9	30.3	33.4

Sex distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.0	51.0
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing PREPARED BY THE New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Franklin County's population was 94.9 percent white, 0.2 percent black, 4.6 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.1 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.4 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. American Indians residing on the St. Regis Indian Reservation account for more than three-quarters of the minorities living in the County. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Franklin County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
FRANKLIN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Franklin County	44,929	42,640	88	2,083	71	47	178
Altamont Town	6,318	6,276	19	13	3	7	13
(Tupper Lake Village)	(4,478)	(4,454)	(2)	(12)	(3)	(7)	(11)
Bangor Town	1,960	1,943	1	7	9	-	2
Bellmont Town	1,045	1,043	-	2	-	-	5
Bombay Town	1,247	1,132	-	109	-	6	4
Brandon Town	499	497	-	-	2	-	-
Brighton Town	1,625	1,604	3	6	7	5	5
Burke Town	1,237	1,231	-	-	-	6	11
(Burke Village)	(226)	(225)	-	-	-	(1)	(5)
Chateaugay Town	1,863	1,852	-	9	1	1	19
(Chateaugay Village)	(869)	(869)	-	-	-	-	(14)
Constable Town	1,218	1,202	6	10	-	-	3
Dickinson Town	786	783	-	-	1	2	3
Duane Town	184	184	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Covington Town	1,804	1,723	5	70	1	5	6
Franklin Town	926	900	1	21	4	-	4
Harrietstown Town	5,604	5,539	36	12	15	2	36
(Saranac Lake Village)	(4,116)	(4,072)	(26)	(7)	(9)	(2)	(34)
Malone Town	11,276	11,201	11	34	26	4	39
(Malone Village)	(7,668)	(7,603)	(11)	(25)	(25)	(4)	(32)
Moira Town	2,624	2,611	1	10	-	2	19
(Brushton Village)	(577)	(573)	-	(4)	-	-	(2)
St. Regis Indian Res.	1,802	39	-	1,763	-	-	1
Santa Clara Town	310	309	1	-	-	-	1
Waverly Town	1,110	1,097	4	9	-	-	3
Westville Town	1,491	1,474	-	8	2	7	4

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and of Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report PHC 80-V-34.

In 1980, the nonwhites among Franklin County's population were generally younger than whites. Of the 2,289 nonwhites in the County, 36.9 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Only 30.1 percent of the whites were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Franklin County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	44,929	3,053	10,643	25,502	5,731
White	42,640	2,849	10,003	24,251	5,537
Black	88	5	21	56	6
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	2,083	182	586	1,134	181
Asian or Pacific Islander	71	8	17	41	181
Other	47	9	16	20	2
Spanish origin	178	8	60	86	24

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Franklin County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and government policies.

The Labor Force in Franklin County

The resident labor force of Franklin County has expanded since 1974, as a result of an increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	15.9	17.4	18.2	18.8	18.4	18.9	19.1
Employment	14.3	14.7	15.2	16.2	16.4	16.7	16.6
Unemployment	1.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.5
Unemployment rate	10.2	15.5	16.7	14.1	11.1	11.7	13.2

From 1974 to 1980, Franklin County's small civilian labor force grew 20.1 percent, an annual average growth rate of 3.4 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's rate of growth, however, was inconsistent. The labor force actually declined from 1977 to 1978. Employment expansion was slower than labor force growth. Employment grew 16.1 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 2.7 percent. Here too, growth was not steady with employment contracting from 1979 to 1980.

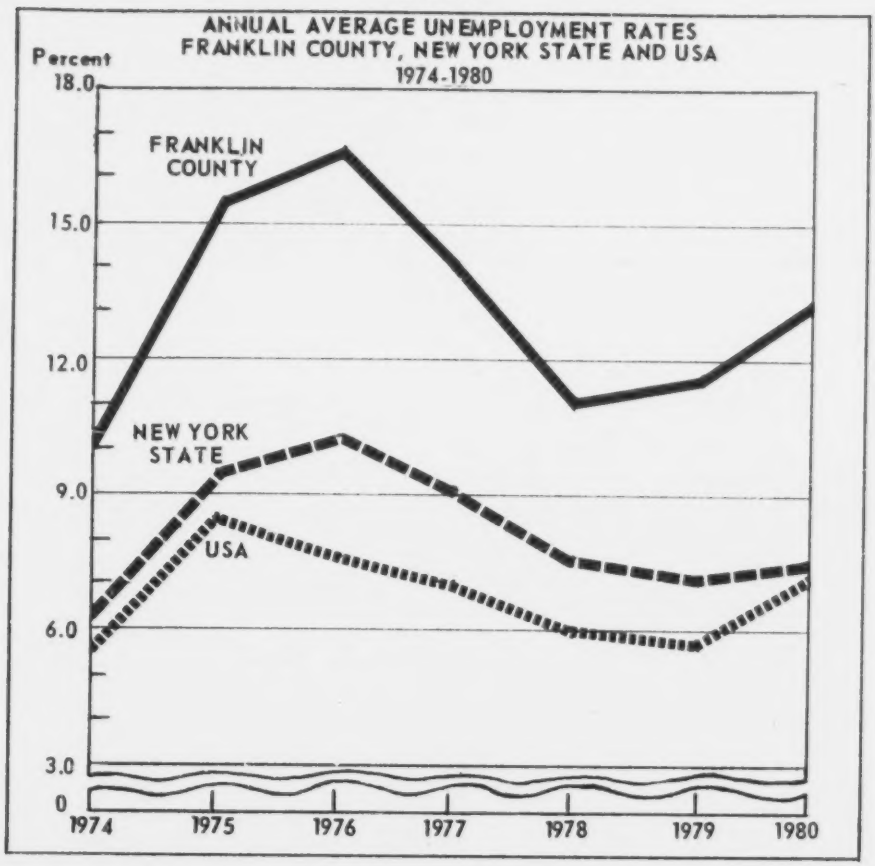
Growth in Franklin County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (18.4 percent from 1970-1980); and 2) a surge in the labor force participation (51.1 percent in 1970 to 55.4 percent in 1980). Labor force participation rates for men rose slightly to 66.5 percent in 1980 (an increase of only 0.5 percent from 1970). Meanwhile, the labor force participation rate of women jumped to 44.6 percent in 1980 (a sharp rise of 7.5 percent from 1970). The increase in the labor force participation rate for women over the 1970-1980 period was in line with statewide and national trends. Unlike Franklin County, however, the labor force participation rate for men decreased in both the State and nation during the period (see Table 10).

Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Franklin County	
Overall	51.1	55.4	+4.3
Male	66.0	66.5	+0.5
Female	37.1	44.6	+7.5
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

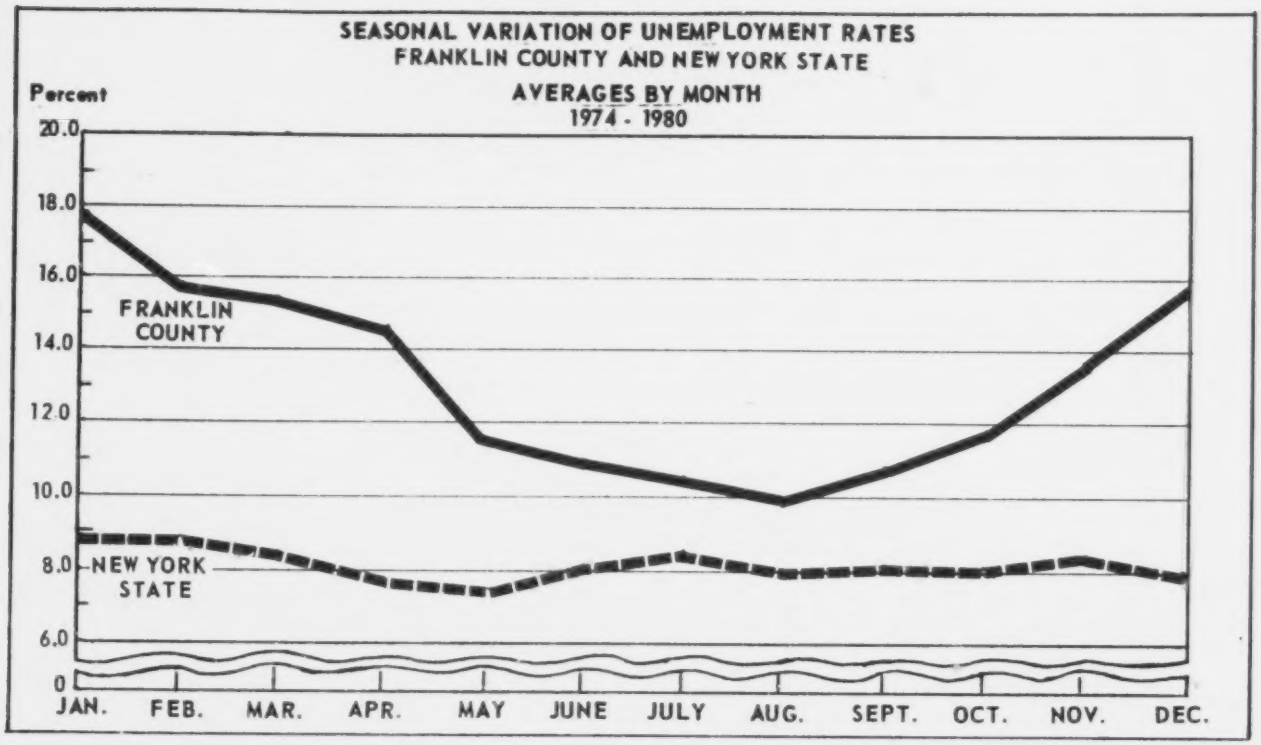
During the 1974-1980 period, Franklin County's annual unemployment rate greatly exceeded the statewide and national jobless rates each year. Changes in the County rate, however, roughly followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (10.2 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession the County rate peaked at 16.7 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate reached a high of 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are much greater in Franklin County than in New York State with County rates increasing as outside temperatures fall and decreasing as the monthly temperatures become gradually warmer.

GRAPH 4



Monthly unemployment rates for the County were typically lowest in August and highest in January. A steep drop in the rates usually occurred between April and May as weather conditions tempered enough to permit outside work.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Franklin County

A local economy, such as Franklin County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Franklin County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 11 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Franklin County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Franklin County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	11.8	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	2.5	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	9.3	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	88.2	79.3	76.8
Construction	3.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	2.5	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	19.3	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.5	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.8	23.0	20.2
Government	38.7	18.4	17.9

Franklin County's specialization was in government employment. Government accounted for 38.7 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the County compared with 18.4 percent statewide and 17.9 percent for the nation. This disparity is due to the presence of Sunmount Developmental Center (a State complex to care for the mentally handicapped) in the County.

Other major employers in the County were:

Establishment	Product/service
Alice Hyde Hospital	health services
Bea-Jay Manufacturing, Inc.	dresses
BOCES of Franklin, Essex and Hamilton counties	social services
Carris Reels, Inc.	wood products
Elliot and Hutchings, Inc.	farm equipment dealer
Franklin County	government
General Hospital of Saranac Lake	health services
The Grand Union Company	supermarkets
Local Government	education
Malone Farmers National Bank	financial services
McCadam Cheese Co., Inc.	cheese
New York Telephone	communication
Wolverine World Wide	moccasins and slippers

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Franklin County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and Franklin County.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND FRANKLIN COUNTY
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Franklin County
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	17.8
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	7.7
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	50.0
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	0.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	19.3
Construction	17.9	-24.7	0.0
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-25.0
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	9.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	31.2	2.5	50.0
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	13.0
Government	23.2	6.4	35.3

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 major divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Franklin County's industry growth was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the County shifted as nonmanufacturing employment expanded by 11.5 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 7.7 percent. Within manufacturing, the relatively small durable goods production sector surged by 50.0 percent while employment involved in producing nondurable goods remained unchanged. In nonmanufacturing, solid growth occurred in the County in wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, services and miscellaneous

nonmanufacturing, and government but employment in transportation, communication and public utilities sagged by 25.0 percent. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in Franklin County was similar to the nation. Nonmanufacturing employment grew more rapidly than manufacturing as the population demanded more services. The redistribution of Franklin County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 FRANKLIN COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	10,100	11,900	+1,800
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	12.9	11.8	-1.1
Durable goods	2.0	2.5	+0.5
Nondurable goods	10.9	9.3	-1.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	87.1	88.2	+1.1
Construction	3.9	3.4	-0.5
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.9	2.5	-1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	20.8	19.3	-1.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.0	2.5	+0.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	22.8	21.8	-1.0
Government	33.7	38.7	+5.0

As previously noted, shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Franklin County roughly followed some national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Franklin County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation.

Within manufacturing the share of total employment devoted to the production of durable goods in the County expanded--in contrast to the nation. The share devoted to the production of nondurable goods contracted in both the County and nation.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, the share of total employment involved in finance, insurance, and real estate, and government increased. The most striking contrast between County and national trends was in government. Here, the share of total nonfarm employment devoted to government increased substantially in the County while decreasing slightly for the nation.

Labor Market Stability in Franklin County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Franklin County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 16 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS FRANKLIN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Franklin County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	13.0	3.6
New hires	3.9	1.9
Recalls	9.0	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	11.8	3.7
Quits	1.9	1.1
Layoffs	9.4	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 13.0 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period November 1980 to October 1981. Total separations averaged 11.8 per 100 over the same period.

The County accession rate, was well above the State average (13.0 versus 3.6) with both new hire rates and recall rates exceeding the State averages.

The County separation rate, too, was well above the State average (11.8 versus 3.7). Both quit and layoff rates exceeded State averages.

The County recall and layoff rates were especially high because some employers furloughed most of their work force for one or two weeks at a time and then recalled their workers afterwards.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period November 1980 through October 1981, one labor-management dispute in Franklin County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute involved 78 employees represented by Teachers Local 8064 at Tupper Lake Central School. It began and ended on the same day, December 9, 1980.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Franklin County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion. No contractions were reported. The direct effects on employment of expansions of major firms in Franklin County during the period are shown in Table 15. All industrial changes reported during the period resulted in job gains.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain
Empire Casing Inc. Malone Quebec Casing Co., Inc.	New firm in an existing building	+25
National Safety Enterprises, Inc. Malone National Safety Equipment (1968) LIC	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	NA
Bryce Mill Inc. Malone Luenberg Ltd.	New firm in an existing building	+18
Tru-Stitch Footwear Div. Bombay Wolverine Worldwide, Inc.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	+50
Tru-Stitch Moccasins Corp. Malone Wolverine Worldwide, Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in County	+40

NOTE: NA - Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Franklin County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Franklin County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF FRANKLIN COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 to 1978 Net	1974 to 1978 Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$166.8	$232.1	65.3	39.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	106.8	142.2	35.4	33.1	64.0	61.3
Property income	23.7	31.4	7.7	32.5	14.3	13.5
Transfer payment	36.4	58.4	22.0	60.4	21.8	25.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Franklin County climbed 39.1 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred as growth rates in transfer payments exceeded growth rates in labor and proprietors' income and in property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 61.3 percent of the total personal income of Franklin County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 25.2 percent of personal income in Franklin County and property income added 13.5 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government was the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Franklin County in 1978 when it accounted for 28.9 percent. The services industries were second, adding 21.2 percent (see Graph 5). Farming, construction, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate; trade; and mining, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Franklin County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

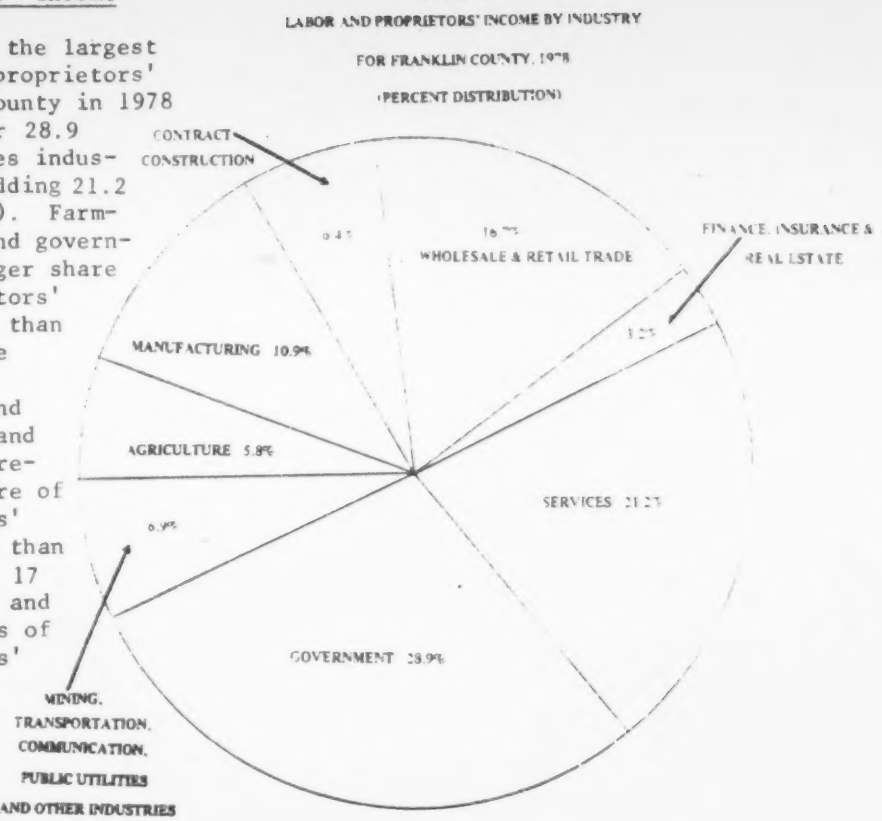


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN FRANKLIN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ million)

Industry	Franklin County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$126.2	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	7.3	5.8	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	13.8	10.9	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Construction	8.1	6.4	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	21.1	16.7	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	4.1	3.2	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	(D)	-	9,956.9	9.0
Services	26.7	21.2	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	36.5	28.9	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

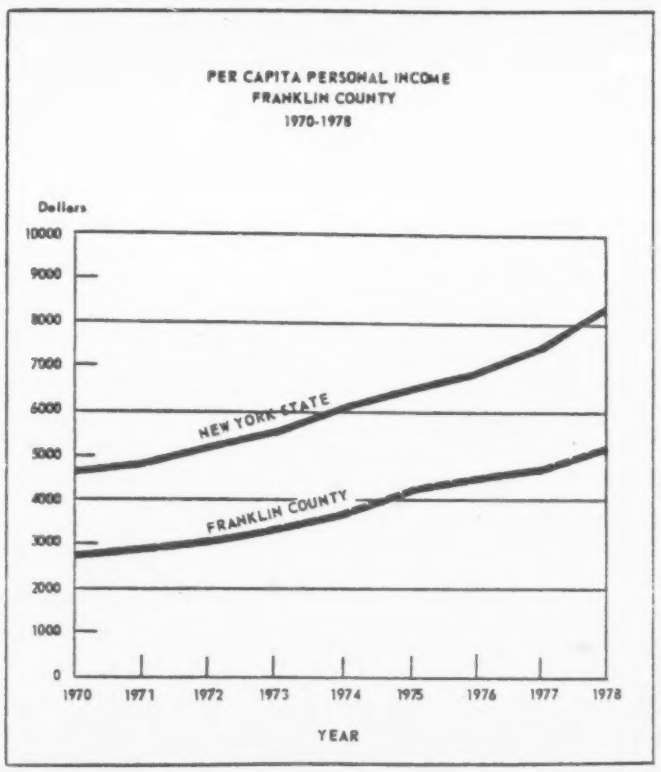
In 1978, Franklin County's labor and proprietors' income was $142.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and only $126.2 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of the County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Franklin County, at $5,187, ranked 61st among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Franklin County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Franklin County's per capita income grew by 90.9 percent while the State figure increased 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Franklin County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was $344, and was paid in the transportation, communication, and public utilities industry division. In addition, since 1975 this industry group paid the highest weekly wages during all years except 1977 when weekly wages from contract construction were slightly more. Agriculture was the lowest paying industry over the 6-year period. Table 18 presents annual weekly wages paid in Franklin County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP FRANKLIN COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$103	$ 96	$ 99	$120	$129	$128
Mining	177	139	146	181	226	232
Construction	158	201	312	284	199	226
Manufacturing-durable goods	158	163	174	188	188	202
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	122	126	142	153	166	189
Transportation, communication, and utilities	260	298	309	325	309	344
Wholesale trade	172	185	193	199	195	215
Retail trade	107	115	116	127	139	143
Finance, insurance and real estate	144	145	165	174	187	197
Service	120	124	128	141	147	154
Government	223	222	233	180	197	216

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category of Table 18 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in Table 18.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Franklin County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	5,507
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	6,891
85 percent LLSIL	8,813
100 percent LLSIL	11,309

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 2,834 Franklin County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $234,919 per month or $82.89 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 21) an average of 68.9 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 14.4 percent for Home Relief and 16.7 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	3,408	2,030	848	1	529
February	3,209	2,079	627	2	501
March	3,688	2,004	1,203	-	481
April	3,276	1,975	855	2	444
May	2,867	1,945	536	1	385
June	2,395	1,871	178	-	346
July	2,247	1,869	28	2	348
August	2,289	1,916	15	1	357
September	2,271	1,900	12	1	358
October	2,455	1,896	210	-	349
November	2,874	1,937	540	1	396
December	3,031	2,001	619	-	411
12-month average	2,834	1,952	473	1	409

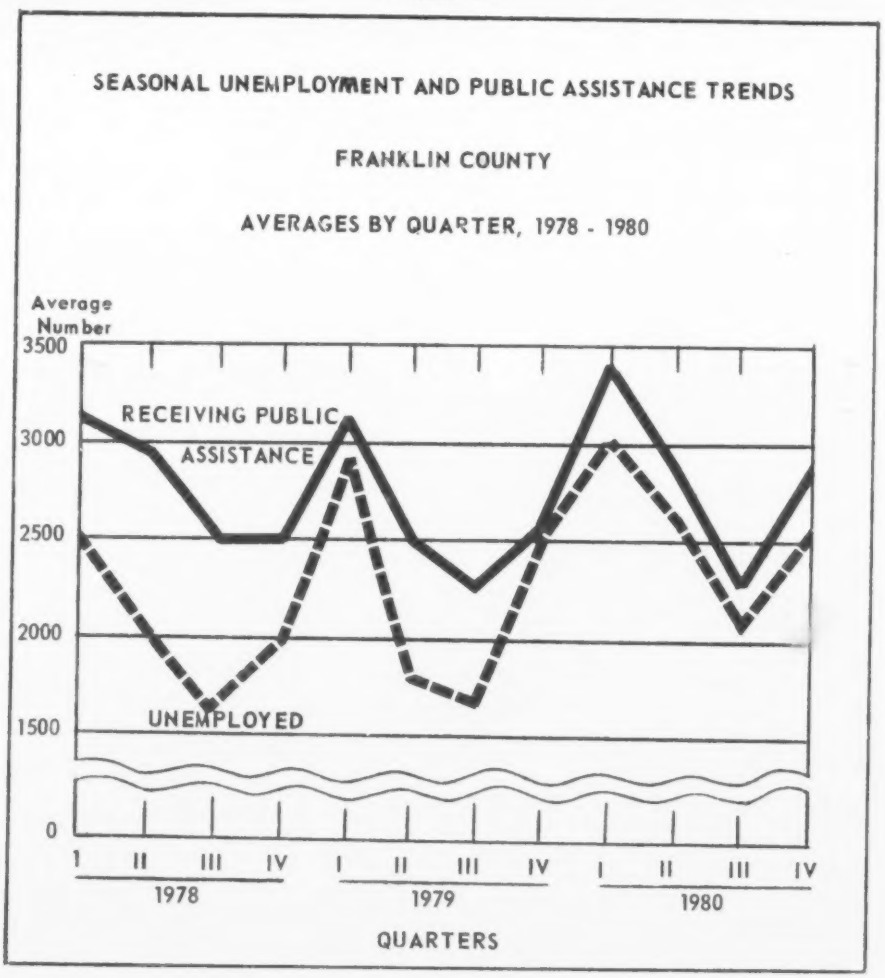
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Franklin County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 11 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 10,999 in Franklin County. Of this total, 50.3 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 49.7 percent in grades 7-12; about the same ratios as for New York State. Public schools enrolled 91.4 percent of the students in Franklin County compared to 83.1 percent for the State. Non-public schools, on the other hand, accounted for only 8.6 percent of total school enrollment in the County while enrolling 16.9 percent statewide. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Franklin County according to type of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	5,530	5,469	10,999
Public	4,736	5,316	10,052
Non-public	794	153	947

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Franklin County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline for Franklin County was larger than for the State. The decline in public school enrollment was proportionately larger for the County than for the State although non-public school enrollments climbed both for the County and the State. Table 23 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Franklin County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND FRANKLIN COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Franklin County	11,403	10,999	-3.54
Public	10,470	10,052	-3.99
Non-public	933	947	+1.50

NOTE Includes ungraded students. Totals do not include pre-kindergarten.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 24 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Franklin County. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Franklin County, 48.7 percent planned to continue their education compared to 69.0 percent for the State.

A substantially higher percentage of Franklin County high school graduates sought employment than high school graduates statewide.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND FRANKLIN COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Franklin County	898	19.3	26.4	3.0	32.5	6.1	12.7
Public	898	19.3	26.4	3.0	32.5	6.1	12.7
Non-public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 93.7 percent of the student population in Franklin County was white. The remaining 6.3 percent was primarily of American Indian, Eskimo, or Asian or Pacific Islander origin. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN FRANKLIN COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.2	-	6.1	93.7
Brushton Moira	-	-	-	100.0
Chateaugay	-	-	1.2	98.8
Malone	0.2	-	0.2	99.6
Salmon River	0.5	-	36.0	63.4
Saranac Lake	0.2	-	-	99.8
St. Regis Falls	-	-	1.2	98.8
Tupper Lake	0.3	-	-	99.7

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available within Franklin County. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Franklin-Essex-Hamilton BOCES North Franklin Area Occupational Center Malone, New York 12953	Agriculture Education agriculture production agricultural mechanics conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nurse assisting (nurse aide) other health occupations Home Economics Education care and guidance of children food services home furnishings institutional support services other occupational preparation Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry electrical occupations cosmetology textile production and fabrication

Further educational opportunities are available at:

Educational Institution	Programs
Paul Smith's College of Arts and Sciences Paul Smith's, New York 12970	Agriculture Education other agriculture Distributive Education hotel and lodging Technical Education environmental control technology

Additional vocational education programs are available to Franklin County residents at schools in neighboring Essex County:

Franklin-Essex-Hamilton BOCES
Adirondack Education Center
Bloomingdale, New York 12913

North Country Community College
20 Winona Avenue
Saranac Lake, New York 12983

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Franklin County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Franklin County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Franklin County in the following occupational areas:

Nursing (LPN)	Secretarial Studies
Nursing (Registered)	Executive Secretarial
Building Trades	Data Entry

Franklin County expected to provide CETA services to 479 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY FRANKLIN COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	186
On-the-job training	74
Work experience	183
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	36
Total	479

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 27 presents a profile of Franklin County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
FRANKLIN COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.4	53.3	50.3	50.8	19.6
Female	50.6	46.7	49.7	49.2	80.4
Age					
14-19	17.8	26.3	32.4	32.2	37.1
20-21	5.0	15.1	9.9	9.7	5.0
22-44	37.1	47.8	45.8	46.1	49.3
45-54	12.1	6.2	7.6	7.6	6.9
55 and over	30.0	4.6	4.3	4.4	1.7
Race					
White	96.0	0.0	95.2	0.0	92.5
Black	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3.8	0.0	4.6	0.0	7.5

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND
FRANKLIN COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 4,775 applicants from Franklin County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 1,670 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,616 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs listing a few days) Franklin County had a ratio of 3.6 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: inventory clerk, stock clerk, receptionist, sales clerk, stock clerk (self-service store), day worker, yard worker, kitchen helper, and farmworker (vegetable II).

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included manager (hotel or motel), diesel mechanic, electrician helper, carpenter (rough), and truck driver (light).

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: Registered applicants totaled 421 and opening received equalled 61 resulting in an applicant-to-openings ratio of 6.9.

Labor surplus--One occupation, manager (hotel or motel) was determined to be a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--There were shortages of applicants for Teacher (secondary school), tutor, teacher aide I, and accountant.

Clerical and Sales: An applicant-to-opening ratio of 3.3 occurred in this occupational group as 1,136 applicants registered for 342 jobs.

Service: Total registered applicants during the period stood at 1,300 while openings in this occupational group totaled 342 for an applicant/opening ratio of 3.3.

Labor surplus--Child monitor, counter attendant (cafeteria), and cleaner (housekeeping) were identified as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Several occupations should be considered as shortage occupations: Day worker, yard worker, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), cook (hotel, restaurant), kitchen helper, home attendant, psychiatric aide, correction officer, guard (security), and cleaner (commercial or institutional).

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: There was an average of 3.3 registered applicants for each opening in this occupational group, with 395 applicants and 119 openings received during the period.

Labor surplus--Surplus occupations included: Groundskeeper (parks and grounds), forester aide, forester worker, and logger (all-round).

Potential labor shortage--Farmworker (vegetable II) and groundskeeper (industrial/commercial) were potential surplus occupations.

Processing: The applicant/opening ratio for this occupational group was 1.4. There were 129 applicants applying for 94 job openings.

Potential labor shortage--There was one occupation identified as a potential labor shortage occupation, casing grader.

Machine Trades: There was an average of 7.8 applicants registered for each job opening in this occupational group. Registered applicants totaled 359 while 286 openings were received during the period.

Potential labor shortage--Automobile mechanic and lumber straightener were the only occupations identified as potential labor shortage occupations.

Benchwork: There was an average of 1.3 applicants for each opening in this occupational group with 359 applicants competing for 206 jobs.

Potential labor shortage--Laborer (boot and shoe) was the only labor shortage occupation.

Structural Work: Applicants for structural work occupations totaled 610 while job openings numbered 53. The applicant/opening ratio of 11.5 was the highest of all the occupational groups.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages should be investigated for the following occupations: Structural steelworker, electrician, painter, operating engineer, roofer, and construction worker II.

Miscellaneous Occupations: Applicants outnumbered openings 5.1 to 1 in this occupational group. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are frequently among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus: One occupation had a labor surplus, truck driver (light).

Potential labor shortage--Tractor-trailer-truck driver, bus driver, laborer (stores), and material handler were potential shortage occupations.

Table 28 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Franklin County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Franklin County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 28 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Franklin County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 28 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 86 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
FRANKLIN COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	4,775	1,631	1,670	3.6
Professional, technical, and managerial	421	117	61	6.9
Clerical and sales	1,136	321	342	3.3
Service	1,300	421	261	5.0
Farming, fishery, forestry	395	111	119	3.3
Processing	129	16	94	1.4
Machine trades	227	76	29	7.8
Bench work	359	76	286	1.3
Structural work	610	227	53	11.5
Miscellaneous	398	95	59	5.1
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Nurse, licensed practical	16	6	0	*
Teacher, secondary school	25	11	4	6.2
Tutor	13	0	12	1.1
Teacher aide I	10	0	4	2.5
Accountant	10	2	5	2.0
Manager, retail store	12	4	0	*
Manager, hotel or motel	24	4	0	*
Manager, food service	11	4	0	*
Recreation leader	11	5	0	*
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	85	31	23	3.7
Stenographer	18	7	3	6.0
Clerk-typist	50	19	2	25.0
Typist	32	4	8	4.0
Clerk, general	93	31	7	13.3
Bookkeeper I	28	9	6	4.7
Bookkeeper II	12	4	6	2.0
Cashier-checker	60	17	4	15.0
Accounting clerk	13	5	4	3.2
Administrative clerk	50	13	3	16.7
Inventory clerk	120	3	67	1.8
Shipping and receiving clerk	22	7	0	*
Stock clerk	96	5	93	1.0
Receptionist	19	6	7	2.7
Teacher aide II	12	3	0	*
Salesperson, general merchandise	23	8	0	*
Sales clerk	88	24	48	1.8
Stock clerk, self-service store	13	6	7	1.9

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Caretaker	11	6	0	*
House worker, general	13	4	4	3.2
Child monitor	27	16	0	*
Day worker	27	10	16	1.7
Yard worker	65	8	61	1.1
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	25	6	8	3.1
Waiter/waitress, formal	87	25	6	14.5
Waiter/waitress, informal	67	17	9	2.4
Counter attendant, cafeteria	18	5	0	*
Bartender	55	16	7	7.9
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	45	11	13	3.5
Cook, short order I	28	14	2	14.0
Cook (mess)	16	3	3	5.3
Cook helper	11	2	2	5.5
Kitchen helper	89	14	28	3.2
Cleaner, housekeeping	80	26	5	16.0
Home attendant	13	8	3	4.3
Psychiatric aide	25	5	9	2.8
Nurse aide	42	14	3	14.0
Food service worker, hospital	21	4	2	10.5
Correstion officer	15	0	6	2.5
Guard, security	28	9	10	2.8
Police officer I	11	3	0	*
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	83	27	20	4.2
Janitor	33	11	4	8.2
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, vegetable II	51	1	55	0.9
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	31	6	12	2.6
Laborer, landscape	10	2	2	5.0
Farmworker, dairy	95	38	29	3.3
Forester aide	50	12	4	12.5
Forester worker	11	1	0	*
Logger all-round	13	2	0	*
Processing				
Casing grader	59	0	71	0.8
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	36	15	5	7.2
Diesel mechanic	14	7	0	*
Lumber straightener	12	0	18	0.7
Sewing-machine operator	50	9	22	2.3
Laborer, boot and shoe	189	1	246	0.8

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Structural work				
Structural-steel worker	24	12	0	*
Electrician	11	6	1	11.0
Electrician helper	12	3	0	*
Painter	20	7	3	6.7
Operating engineer	21	7	2	10.5
Carpenter	58	15	3	19.3
Carpenter apprentice	13	1	1	13.0
Carpenter, rough	23	7	0	*
Roofer	11	5	1	11.0
Construction worker I	146	61	12	12.2
Construction worker II	55	20	7	7.9
Maintenance repairer, building	42	16	3	14.0
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	25	10	6	4.2
Truck driver, heavy	62	18	6	10.3
Truck driver, light	23	11	0	*
Bus driver	13	4	7	1.9
Chauffeur	10	2	0	*
Automobile-service-station attendant	11	4	0	*
Packager, hand	24	7	3	8.0
Laborer, stores	13	3	3	4.3
Material handler	41	10	17	2.4

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
FRANKLIN COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	16,262
Rural	28,667
Families	10,939
Households	15,127

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	10,061	5,612	4,449
Married	18,706	9,360	9,346
Separated	779	351	428
Widowed	3,229	543	2,686
Divorced	1,413	604	809

3.

Housing units (all types)	20,331
Urban	6,817
Rural	13,514
Year-round housing units*	16,474
Occupied	15,127
Vacant	1,347
Seasonal/migratory units	3,857

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,599	1,755	1,844
2 persons	4,307	3,164	1,143
3 persons	2,436	1,805	631
4 persons	2,230	1,794	436
5 persons	1,341	1,101	240
6+ persons	1,214	1,013	201

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.4

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	636
10,000 - 14,999	675
15,000 - 19,999	727
20,000 - 24,999	941
25,000 - 29,999	775
30,000 - 34,999	839
35,000 - 39,999	572
40,000 - 49,999	843
50,000 - 79,999	684
80,000 - 99,999	64
100,000 - 149,999	26
150,000 - 199,999	12
200,000+	2
Median value	27,700

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	14,484	10,082	4,402
Black	29	15	14
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	592	520	72
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	9	5
Other	8	6	2
Spanish origin householders	53	33	20
White	47	28	19
Black	3	-	-

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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